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If our friends who favor us with manuscrip's to publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Salute at Gibraltar.

The despatch from Gibraltar yesterday in regard to the courtesies exchanged between the Spanish squadron under Admiral Camana and the United States cruiser Raieigh comes to us like the first breeze of the spring. The Raleigh ran up the Spanish flag, and immediately the Spanish Admiral hoisted the Stars and Stripes Brayo

War enmot please everybody; but not the least of its surprises is the conversion of soldiers and sailors, once enemies, into sincere mutual admiration society on a decidedly grand scale. Spain and the United States are now at peace. The fighters of both countries have learned to respect each other. The honors of the first salute to the Spaniards at the close of the war belong to the Raleigh, one of the best gunners at Manila, and the prompt return of the courtesy by the Spanish Admiral shows the full appreciation on his part of the relations which now, happily, exist between the United States and Spain.

Let us hope that the day may not be too distant when all the veterans of the Spanish-American war may present to the world the noble example of fees made friends. Meanwhile we salute CAMARA, CERVERA and all the Spanish officers and men! Viva España!

Preaching Without Religious Faith

The confusion of religious thought at this time of declining religious faith was never made more apparent than in the sermons preached hereabouts on Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE, preaching on the Atonement, declared his belief "that the Son of Gon would have come into the world whether man had sinned or not, a confession which conflicts radically with the whole orthodox theory of the sacrifice of Christ. He said also that "there are a thousand true doctrines of the Atonement," which is substantially the same thing as saying that no doctrine specifically is true, for instance, the doctrine of the Westminster Confession, to which Dr. VAN DYKE pledged loyalty when he was ordained a Presbyterian minister. rips up the Westminster settlement and reopens the whole question for discussion.

The first sermon of the Rev. Dr. Hillis as paster of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn was devoted to extolling CHRIST without any reference to the Atonement or any doctrine which raises Him to a divine or a supernatural elevation. He spoke of "the supremacy of CHRIST among men of gentus" said "Jesus is the supreme literary artist" and celebrated the wonderful power of His "imagination." Nowhere in his sermon was there any evidence of the positive faith which gave the impulse to Christianity; only generality, sentimentality, the vague imaginings of a mind without any definite belief were made manifest in the pretty sentences of Dr. Hillis.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford's sermon was a prolonged complaint of the Church for not readapting itself by turning its energies from preaching eternal salvation to making people more comfortable and better contented in this earthly life. That is not the way in which he put it, but nothing cise is deducible from his sermon. Instead of the old way he demanded a new way. "The Church ordinances and methods," he said, "deliberately," " are not such as will promote the spread of the Church." What substitute does he want? He wants, in the first place, "teaching in the public schools of the simplest fundamental principles of religion." though it is not easy to imagine from his sermon what he would teach, unless ethical principles which are not peculiarly Christian or religious. Moreover, according to Dr. VAN DVKE, "there are a thousand true doctrines of the Atonement;" a thousand different views of religion, all true, and as each would demand . a bearing, the discord would destroy the school system if Dr. Rainsford's plan was possible in a country where the State and Church are separated absolutely

Next. Dr. RAINSFORD would turn the Church into a great machine for catering to the popular tastes for amusements and for alcoholic stimulation. He wants it to "give good saloons, clean dance halls and clean theatres in place of bad ones." He would have "our rich men put their millions into the people's amusements;" but they do not need to be urged to do that, for they are doing it already. Great estates in New York have built theatres, at which "clean" plays are presented nightly, and they have put up vast hotels, in which are "good saloons," and "clean dance hails." No help from the Church is needed to provide for the gratification of those tastes and appetites of the people. That field is preempted and fully occupied, and the Church can go on devoting itself wholly to its old function of laboring for the salvation of here under our national laws. It is a the immortal soul as the only essential matter, without leaving unsupplied any human want of that sort.

But Dr. RAINSPORD does not believe in the hell of the Scriptures. "Who believes in a material flery hell?" he asked, and he answered his question by asserting that "no educated people de." If he reads the contemporary sermons of Roman Catholic priests of great eminence he will find some educated people who do not hesitate to hold and proclaim the belief. Moreover belief in hell, a real hell, is taught by all the Churches of orthodox Protestantism, no less than by the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. RAINSFORD said also that he does not believe in the "theory of verbal inspiration," but what justification has he for asserting that "the Church has changed inthat doctrine," when the Church's statement of it remains unaltered? He rejected also the "physical resurrection of the personal body" and said: "I do not know any man that does" believe in it. Yet when he consigns the body of the dead to the grave the Prayer Book requires him to

We therefore commit his body to the ground;

for the general resurrection in the last day and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus CHRIST, at whose second coming in giorious majorty to judge the world, the earth and the sea shall give up their dead; and the corruptible bodies of those who sieco shall be changed and made like unto His gior ous body."

He repeats this, but he does not believe it and does "not know any man that does." It is no wonder that "multitudes of people are turning away from the Church when even its ministers are without belief in it and insist that it "needs readaptation," and that changes are required in its "ordinances and methods" to accommodate them to contemporary social tastes and conditions. That sort of preaching Dr. DE COSTA, another Episcopal elergyman, alls "infidelity," and, of course, infidelity

t ja. The sermon of the Rev. Dr. Scuppen, the pastor of a Congregational church of Jersey City, was closely akin in sentiment to Dr. RAINSFORD'S. He wants the Church to take all forms of innocent amusement and sanctify them;" not to be "so wrapped up in the glories of heaven as to neglect the important issues of earth." but to provide means of amusement for the young prople, such as tenpins, billiards, gymnasium and theatrical stages;" and he calls on "Christian capital to offset the saloons with centres of salvation, not the emotional or theoretical salvation, but the real, practical salvation from the hurricanes of temptation that sweep through our streets." That is, he is for the Church's making this life enjoyable instead of proceeding on the oldfashioned theory that enjoyment in the life to come is the only enjoyment really worth consideration.

Such is the pass to which ministers ar brought when they undertake to preach religion after having lost religious faith.

The Spanish War Claims.

Under Article VII. of our peace treaty with Spain both countries relinquish all claims for indemnity growing out of the insurrection in Cuba, and our Government agrees to adjudicate and settle the claims of its own citizens against Spain. Over sixscore claimants have filed their demands at the State Department, and they aggregate about \$29,000,000. They include damages for property destroyed, for arrest and imprisonment with accompanying sufferings, for the death of imprisoned relatives, as in the well-known case of Mrs. Ruiz; for expulsion from Cuba, as in the case of war correspondents and others, and, in short, for all injuries to person or property. Very likely the list may go above \$30,000,000, as it has increased more than \$2,000,000 since the close of hostilities.

Probably, however, only a small fraction of the amount of the claims will be allowed. As in ordinary suits at law there is no limit to the damages which a plaintiff may claim, and it is a familiar experience that action in which perhaps \$100,000 may be asked get a verdict or allowance of only a tenth or a hundredth part of the amount. Besides only those claims will be valid at all against our Government which would have held good against Spain, and the rules as to military necessities and as to injuries un avoidably incident to a state of hostilities will come up. The chief reductions, how ever, may result from the custom of claim

ing far more than is likely to be granted. But while the actual payments the Gov ernment will have to make may only amount to a few millions at most, the ex amination and settlement of all the claims should be prompt. The best time to ascertain the facts is while the evidence is fresh, and promptness is due to deserving claimants, besides being a protection to the Government. Yet the work should be done methodically and by competent examiners instead of piecemeal. This view suggested itself at the last session of Congress, when a proposal was made to single out for an appropriation the special case of the two fishermen who were imprisoned by the Spaniards in Cuba under very trying circumstances. A competent commission or court of claims should find comparatively little difficulty in arriving at just conclusions, although the final adjudications or

a few cases may be delayed. With promptness in examining these claims, such of them as properly fail upon Cuba may be determined in season for our final adjustment of accounts with the

The Pest That Has Become a Boon

A despatch from Nebraska, which w published on Sunday, says that the once dreaded Russian thistle, which threatened with ruin the agriculture of the West, has been found a blessing in disguise. It proves to be so excellent a food for cattle that it would be planted if it did not thrive and spread of itself; in value It is ranked with, if not above, alfelfa, and it is not only a fodder for stock but a cheap fuel.

It was only a few years ago that great ery went up to Congress for national help in extirpating this weed. Senator HANSBROUGH'S bill proposed \$1,000,000 for the purpose and the employment of a large army of males and females, adults and children, at from \$2 to \$1 a day, with overseers at \$6 a day. A box containing a thistle about four feet high and seventeen in circumference was sent to the Agriculrefused to aid the project of setting the Government at work digging up noxious plants, even on its own lands, to say nothing of lands privately owned. Then it was suggested that the \$1,000,000 should be divided among the States, letting them conduct the war.

One argument for Treasury aid was that the pest, called in the reports the Salsola Kali tragus, was brought from Russia in black flax seed by immigrants who came queer theory, however, that Congress is bound to appropriate money to extirpate personal effects of an immigrant. It was not like the importation of cholera, because we had quarantine laws against that, but not against the incoming of the Russian ported on the subject, however, suggested that something might be done on the ground of public benefit, as when Congress, n 1844, passed a law for extirpating pleuro-pneumonia in cattle herds. Stress was also laid on the allegation that the Government owned about a third of the acreage the sound and proper ground that the in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana and Wisconsin mentioned as affected by the weed.

But even in those alarmist days there were one or two voices of another sort. A ley afforded an extremely happy opportuwriter in the Dakota Farmer said: "I object to any law compelling me to destroy an article that is a benefit to me because it is a damage to other men." There was some testimony, in the overwhelming appeal for relief, that cattle would cat the weed when it first sprang up, before it acquired its such as Mr. Forn's amendment to the coarse growth with large thorns. Congress earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; looking | did not vote the \$1,000,000, and besides

and now the thistle is hailed as a boon. obtained an appropriation from Congress the other day, and the gypsy moth, for whose extinction Massachusetts has not yet secured national aid, would also turn out to be blessings; but of that, unfortunately, there is no hope.

The Greater Interest of Sparrows.

The insignificance of the Boston anti-im perialist teapot tempest is now sadly admitted by the few contractionists that still simmer. Nobody would get excited except a handful of howlers. The mass of the people declined to be frightened. The campaign against the English sparrows has caused a great deal more interest, ac cording to the confession of the anti-expansionists themselves, than the campaign against imperialism. In the Boston Transscript Mr. EDWIN D. MEAD sets down mournfully the keen interest of the Bostonians in the English sparrows and their brutal indifference to Aguinalpo's Wash-INGTONS and HAMPDENS.

"The campaign over the sparrows now going on Boston is a remarkable specially. Pages of letters to the newspapers, petitions with thousands of names, every dinner table mortgaged for the theme, anger and anguish running over, men and women very hot-it is certainly remarkable. I do not know which side is right-but it is remarkable; it shows that when men and women care about anything they will make themselves heard. It is chiefly remarkable, however, as showing how much more mos men and women care about sparrows than about their fellow men. Indeed, it is hard to understand howany very serious person can, in a time like this, think of anything else in connection with the whole tempest. In the Pacific, out of our sight, but within our ken, in our name, and with hourly reports, hun-dreds and thousands of our fellow men are being ruthlessly slain; day after day the work goes on; and there is no general protests, there is manifestly little sympathy, there is manifestly less care, and there is infinitely less outery over it all than over the sparrows on Boston Common."

Boston is rich beyond comparison in deliente sentimentalists, odd fish, and miscellaneous cranks, but its bosom does not bleed for the Filipinos, exposed to the cruel fate of being ruled by the United States. That arrant rogue, the English sparrow, is bedewed with a tearfall of many inches, while the gallant friends of arson and mas sacre in the Philippines find small sympathy. As another mourner writes in the Transcript :

Is not sentiment an unaccountable thing when it leads the men and wemen of Boston to ery out by bun reds in protest against the destruction by our Mayor of the nests of more or less troublesome small birds, and yet leaves them silent when our paners day by day are filled with accounts of how under the orders of our President men are being slaughtered by hundreds in a distant island, because they have dared to strive for what we Americans had been taught to believe to be the sacred right of self-gov ornment?"

Anti-imperialism is dead in Boston, which now waits with held breath to see if the English sparrow with his bow and arrow will be allowed to continue in business.

The Old Brown Fedora.

The Chicago Democrats have renon inated young Carter Harrison for Mayor on a platform which contains not a word about national affairs. Mr. ZINA R. CARTER the Republican candidate, stands on a platform which commends emphatically the Administration. Mr. John P. Altgeld is running as a Democratic candidate on his own hook, nominated by petition, and representing the straight Silverites and appealing to the radical and Socialistic ements in and out of the Democracy Municipal Ownership and the Chicago Platform" is his platform. It is Mr. HAR-RISON'S task to lure Republicans enough to

make up for the followers of ALTGELD. It must be admitted that the Democratic platform is good to run away from, but what do the Bryanites for principle the men who have no jobs under young CAB-TER's administration, think of the man who is ashamed or afraid of the Democratic party and platform? And what have been the merits of that administration which entitle it to Republican votes?

The chief qualification of young Carrer was insisted upon in a poem read at the convention by the Public Prosecutor, a rival of Bath House John in the pursuits of literature :

"Tis a shocking hat, we know it; old, and out of style beside; You could find a 'lid' to match it in the alley if you

But Chicago people like it, for a common fame has That a fearless fellow owns it and it roofs a level

out of style in point of fashion, but in honor up to is the ancient, brown Fedora that Our Canten never

Apparently Our CARTER is as averse to swallowing the Chicago platform at present as to eating his ancient brown Fedora.

The New Move Upon the Speedway.

We know nothing of the reasoning proess with which Senator Fond has introduced a bill to convert the Harlem River Speedway into a thoroughfare for ordinary traffic. To our mind, demagogy, conscious or unconscious, is at the bottom of it, and demagogy of particularly short and narrow sight. What we mean by this is that in our view the Ford bill springs largely tural Department; but Secretary Morton from a belief that the Speedway, because of its apparent monopolization by trotting horses, which poor men do not drive, affords an opportunity for a public attack that will be popular and successful, and secondly that this scheme to divide the Speedway between the traffic of sport and the traffic of trade is begun without understanding of the objections to it.

As benighted agitators aim to strike down the head and mainspring of a great industry, because he is wealthy, in blindness to the injury that would come thereby upon the thousands who profit in making and buying its products, so demagogy, anything noxious that may come in the hissing at the shining vehicles, the wellbrushed coats and the dollars possessed by the drivers frequenting the road, would stop its sport regardless of the unique and very great interest in it on the part of thistle or eactus. A committee that re- the thousands upon thousands of pedes trians who go upon its footpaths.

The Speedway was not built, we know without protest against the destruction of the river's rocky banks, that extended nearly the whole length of the present road. These protests were overruled or use of the trotting horse, both for individual pleasure and general enjoyment of the inhabitants of the city, was worthy of such a road, and that the Harlem valnity to provide it without interfering with the city's commercial life. But it can be said with reasonable certainty that the Harlem bank, so manifestly a territory for recreation of some sort, never could have been taken for a commercial thoroughfare Speedway act would make it.

It is impossible to have the Speedway

saving that sum we avoided a precedent, half street and half parkway. Admitting trucks to it would ruin the roadbed and We only wish that the water hyacinth, for change its character altogether; and, inwhose excirpation Florida and Louisiana stead of a park as it now is, one of the most delightful and beneficial which the city owns, it would be transformed into a

common "street." It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not take the superficial view that inspires complaints against the Speedway as a "reart of the rich" and a "private road for millionaires or jockeys," but the common-sense American view that such an institution is one of the most desirable features which a great city can possess within its limits, and that the Harlem River Speedway, as the best of its kind, should in nowise be perverted to other uses.

Confiscation, Halt!

If there is no provision made at Albany whereby the Third Avenue Rallroad people shall occupy and operate two railway tracks in Amsterdam avenue, then there must remain four tracks in that highway. The property rights of the Third Avenue Company in Amsterdam avenue shall not be confiscated by the State Legis lature at the order of Mr. WILLIAM COL-LINS WRITNEY and Mr. RICHARD CROKER or any other set of men.

Mr. WHITNEY possesses great power, enormous influence, and he knows what he wants. So far he has had all he wanted, to the disadvantage of this town and its taxpayers, and there has been small question about it and less criticism. He is going too far when he seeks to have a law passed to confiscate private property and take it over to himself

The confiscation of private property is something that the city of New York cannot afford to put up with. The terrified people of Amsterdam avenue cannot af-

Better far for the welfare of this community, for the interest of every individual citizen in the validity of his title to his own, that there be four tracks in Amsterdam avenue than that the franchise of the Third Avenue Railroad be thus taken away from it! Better, too, that the residents of that region be subjected to the inconvenience of bridging or tunnelling Amsterdam aveme at every crossing than that we be shamed with the pernicious outrage that is now planned at Albany.

I shall fight this cruel, un-American war .-So BILLY is bound to be the LAPAYETTE of the guinaldians, after all.

One Wessellus, kicked out of the rost of Railroad Commissioner of Michigan by the Hon. POTATO PINGREE, avers that he found and made and wrote the messages of that illustrious man. Wessellus would get no sympathy even if his tale were true. If he ound PINOREE he should have lost him promptly, but Priorice will not be lost while ie has a voice left to halloo with in the wilderless and fight the Octobus in his lair. As for he messages of which Wessellt's boasts, they can be written in quantities to suit by any man who will take the trouble to heat words to the proper temperature. The Pingree myth will ie in time, but not by the hands of WES-

Non-Consent of the Governed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size I do not know the addresses of all of our Senators, schoolmasters, library distributors and great and good friends who are so kindly and wisely insisting that peoples should only be governed by their own consent, and so I shall try to reach them through you.

tharity begins at home or ought to. I do not think it is fair, then, that these nice statesmen should go so far from home with their gifts of liberty while thousands of poor people all over our own dear country are trying to attract their attention. There are millions of us wh are ernelly and unjustly being governed or on behalf of the women who are demanding recognition at the polls, and, except in a few States, vainly. They can and do speak for themselves. The persons I plead for are all nucles, healthy, sound males, with as much wisdom as and more common sense than the Filipinos. Why, Senators and others, are you doing so much for a semi-barbarous people Filipinos. Why, Senators and others, are you doing so much for a semi-barbarous pecule while all the boys, from 12 to 21 vears old, here at home are governed against their will? You lawmakers, representing, as you are supposed to, our despetic fathers, piace us in the bondage of men who created us without our consent and govern us against our will. Take my own case, for Instance. I am 13 and strong and healthy, knowing a thing or two more than the Filipinos, yet against my will I am sent to school to be taught by a man who raves in public about downtroaden nations. If I dare to turn against the authority you have placed over me I am soundly spanked. Your laws prevent me from buying eigarettes and beer. Why? I know just as well as some of your proteges do what is good for me. But I have no representative in the Legislature to plead my cause, no right even to choose the men who drum Latin and Biblical history into me.

men who drum Latin and Biblical history into me.

Taking gourage the other day from what Senator This and Prof. That said, I told my father all about the "consent of the governed," and threw a brick at him when he insisted that I was to obey him until I reached years of discretion. Instead of acknowledging the force of my argument he again laid meneross his knee. And so, Messrs, Senators and the rest of you, I beg you to take up my case and show father how brutal and unjust he is, Or, if you cannot do that, please show me why I am not us good as a Filipino and why I should not have the same liberty you wish to give him. I am anxiously yours.

not have the same liberty you wish to give him I am anxiously yours. WASHINGTON CLAY JEFFERSON, Jr. NEW YORK, March 20.

The Maine Class and the Monitors. To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-Sir The last Naval ppropriation act (Public 185), page 24, under the head of "Armor and Armament," provides as fol lows. "That in procuring armor for the seaming coast-line battleships and the harbor defence ves of the monitor type authorized by the act making appropriations for naval service for the year ending for suitable armor for said vessels under the Bmitations as to price for the same as fixed by this act."

mean the act in which they occur. "This act limits the price of armor to \$300 a ton. The battle class and the Arkansas class. Therefore not mor than \$300 a ton can be paid for their armor. Hence, none can be obtained for them, and the armor works will have in hand only the armor for the Alabama, Himois and Wisconsin, already nearly done, and that for the Russian battleship Retvizan, building at

it is now stated at the Navy Department that the use of the words "this act" was a typographical o cierical error, and that the intention of the confeence committee was to have it read " that act, The use of the word "that" would have referred t the act of last assism which allowed \$400 a ton fo armor, and doubtless. Harveyed plates could have been obtained at that price for the Maine class and the Arkanese class. But, as it stands, the words "thosact," whether a ciercal error or not, effects ally block the further increase of the American Navy er at least a year and a half. PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

The Terrible Example of the Barberi Case. To THE PUTTOR OF THE SUS-Sir Among the leadnesspapers that impress public opinion Tur escape from punishment of Maria Barberi "a mer e to the community." As a jurer on her first trial concurred in a verdict of guilty, and she was the hest woman sentenced to the electric chair. That her come was murder in the first degree, studied, cold blocket, brutal and ferocous did not admit of question. The verdict, however, evoked a mawkish at mental hysteria that largely invaded the press and pulpit and found a firm lodgment in the second ury, which refused to consign a woman to the elerie chair and set her free for that reason.
That Mrs. Place, Mrs. Na 'k and Mrs. Fleming por

ered well the Barbert case is evident. To them the shorter chair was to longers deterrent or a terror. The prophery that the escape from punishment of Maria Barberi would be "a menace to the cor man ty " to fulfilled. MARCH LO.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

First Explorers to Winter There - Large Expeditions Now Preparing.

There will be cause for solicitude as to the

fate of the Antaretic exploring expedition commanded by Lieut. Gerlache of the Belgian Navy if no news is heard of it within the next two months. Lieut, Gerlache bought and fit ted out a Norwegian vessel, which he named the Belgies. He was assisted to a large extent by the Belgian Government, and at the last moment the Belgian Chamber voted the sum of \$12,000, which he needed to complete his equipment. His party, which included Dr A. Cook of Brooklyn, who joined him in South America, sailed from Antwerp on Aug. 10, 1807. His scientific assistants were Lieut. Danco, who was in charge of the pendulum and magnetic observations; Dr. Racovitza, naturalist, and Dr. Aretowski, geologist. His plan of work was arranged to cover two years time, but he did not propose to winter in the Antarctic regions. It was his purpose to reach the threshold of the Antarctic area at the beginning of the South Polar summer of 1897-98, then steam a little east of south to Graham Land which is crossed by the South Polar circle, and if possible determine the extent of that land mass; thence he intended to push as far south as he could through the wholly unknown region between Graham Land and the South Pole, get out of the ice by the end of the summer season and spend the Antarctic summer season of 1808-160 he proposed again to enter the ice sea and this time from the Australian side.

No later tidings have come from the Belgica than those contained in a letter received at THE SUN office from Dr. Cook, dated at Ushuain. one of the most southern settlements of Tierra del Fuego, on Dec. 27, 1897. He said that or the following day the party was to sail for Graham Land, and then, after proceeding south as far as possible, it would steam to the northeast to avoid the pack ice and finally make its way to Melbourne by way of the sub-Autartic islands of Prince Eduard and Kerguelen

The Releien did not acrive at Melbourne i April last, as Lieut. Gerlache had planned She must have passed the winter of 1808 in the Antaretic ice, unless serious accident befell her. It is likely that she was caught in the ice and was unable to get out, and, at any rate, if she was still affoat she was the first vessel that ever wintered in the Antarctic regions. If the party has not been disabled it has been engaged during the past few months in its second summer's work. The winter se now fast closing down upon the Antarctic area, and it is hoped the party will soon reach some point of communication with the rest of

Meantime another expedition, as reported

fortune to reach Victoria Land, the most southern land mass yet discovered. Its vessel, the Southern Cross, after leaving the exploring party on this fringe of the Antaretic world, has safely reached New Zealand. All phases of its programme, arranged before the party left England, appear thus far to have been successfully carried out. This expedition was organized by Sir George Newnes, and equipped throughout at his own expense, for the purpose of exploring Victoria Land, which was discovered by Sir James Ross in 1841, was never reached again till the whaler Antaretic ighted it on Jan. 16, 1805, and is thought by many to be a part of the supposed great Antarctic continent. Sir George pur chased the steamer Pollux at Arendal, Norway, fitted her out in that country, appointed a Norwegian Captain and officers, changed the yesi's name to the Southern Cross and placed the expedition in charge of the young Norwegian, Mr. C. E. Borehgrevink. This gentleman was with the Antaretic on her cruise and landed with a party from that vessel on Cape Adare, the only men who, as far as we know, ever set foot on this great southern land, where the nearest approach thus far to the South Pole has been made. Dr. Jeaffreson visited the Yalmal peninsula on the northwestern bor der of Siberia and procured from the Samoyed natives seventy Siberian dogs for the proposed sledge expedition to the south over the ice cap of Victoria Land. The Southern Cross sailed from London on Aug. 22 last. Mr. Borchgre vink said that he intended to proceed to Cape Adare, the nearest point of Victoria Land. make his winter headquarters there, and send his vessel back. The steamer landed the leader, ten men, dogs and other equipment and they are now entering upon the win ter season. When the Antarctic spring dawns he will attempt to make a sledge jourthe plan is for his vessel to call for the party in the autumn and carry it home. His winter camp is probably pitched at the spot he selected in 1805, on a long, flat, pebbly beach, bordering a bay, gently sloping from the steep rocks of Cape Adars, whose basaltic sides rise above it to a height of 3,779 feet in 71° 23' south latitude and 100 east longitude From the cape. "we saw the coast of Victoria Land to the west and south, as far as the eye could reach, rising from dark, bare rocks into peaks of perpetual ice and snow, 12,000 feet above the sea level, with Mount Sabine standing out above the rest." But the Geriache and Borchgrevick expedi-

ions are small and inadequate in comparison with the German and British enterprises that are now preparing. In his recent address the President of the Royal Geographical Society said that "the exploration of the Antarctic regions has now become the most important geographical work of our time." The sixth International Geographical Congress declared in 1805, with reference to this work, that "this is the greatest piece of geographical ex-ploration yet to be undertaken," and it made recommendations with a view to setting the work forward on a large scale before the close of the century. The prin reason for the present activity is the fact that the unknown part of the Antaretic is to-day twice as large as the whole of Europe, while the completely unknown part of the Arctic regions is now no larger than European Russia. The next few years, however, will tell a different story. The Germans will certainly despatch an expedition next year, the which, it is estimated, will be about \$200,000. After long exertions by Dr. Neumayer, the great authority on terrestrial magnetism, and others, the funds required have been accured. The German Government will help with funds and in other ways, and will lend officers from the navy to pavigate the ship. A steam vessel specially designed and equipped for Antarctic service will be built at remerhaven, and Dr. Erich von Drygalski. the distinguished Greenland explorer whose recent remarkable book on glaciers is regarded as the highest scientific utterance on this subect, will be at the head of the scientific corps.

operation in carrying out a large scheme of exploration, too vast for one expedition to unertake alone, which shall result in additions to knowledge in almost every branch of elence. The Royal Geographical Society is making every effort to raise the funds neces mary to place as large an expedition in the Antarctic as that of the Germans, and divide the eld and the work with the German explorers. Last year a joint committee for the promotion f Antarctic exploration was formed in England, consisting of officers and fellows of the Royal Geographical and Royal societies. Lord Salisbury's Government. regarding these as ticklish times, declined at present to supply a vessel for the British expedition or to bear any part of the expense. The Royal Society Committee decided recently to give substantial support to the project if possible, but how far it can assist in financing the The Royal Geoenterprise is not yet known. graphical Society has headed the subscriptic st with \$25,000. It remains to be seen whether the British will have sufficient funds to particle pate with the Germans on even terms in the coming work and its results, but it seems quite ertain that we shall not be much longer in the dark concerning the vdst Antarctic expanse whose ice-capped edge was skirted by Ross fifty-eight years ago.

The Germans are looking to the British for

NOW THE EARTH STANDS STILL. At Least, Mr. Pappadakis of New Haven Is

Willing to Bet \$500 That It Does. New Haven, March 18-"I will pay any person \$500 whom I cannot convince that the world is a stationary body and that the socalled scientists are wrong in their position. This is the bold and rather startling proposition made by Andrew Pappadakis, a Greek, who makes this city his home and is con

sidered somewhat of a student. For several weeks past the staid and dignifled professors of Yale have been amused by Mr. Pappadakis, and incidentally each one has been somewhat bored by the Greek, who is persistent and patient.

One morning Prof. Seymour was visited by the Greek, who so flatly contradicts the accented theory of the world's motion, and in somewhat broken English was asked for per mission to address the Vale students and present to them in the lecture room his argument. The worthy professor thought he had a crank with whom to deal and listened to him pa tiently and dismissed him by agreeing to think the matter over; when he reached a decision he would notify Mr. Pappadakis.

The Greek went away and after walting a easonable time raid Prof. Seymour a second visit. The latter was in a rather good humor and badgered his visitor a bit and then thought he would have some amusement with Prof. Phillips, one of the most dignified members of winter in Australia. Upon the approach of the | the faculty. He gave his Greek visitor a note

> My DEAR COLLEAGUE: The bearer, a Greek thinks he has discovered some important as tronomical truths and wants to lay them be fore the students in Osborne Hall. that, if he convinces you, very likely Prof. Wright will let him have a room for his purose. I am, very truly, yours, T. D. SEYMOUR, To Prof. PHILLIPS.

Referred to Prof. Beebe, 262 Bradley street. PHILLIPS. Referred to Prof. Brewer, Orange and Trumbull streets. WILLIAM BREDE.

Then fellow a half dozen other references rom those to whom the Greek was passed in he professors' "button, button, whose got the button?" game.

Mr. Pappadakis is very proud of his gallery of Vale faculty autographs, which show that, though scholars of world-wide fame, the professors still enjoy a joke among themselves. As yet he has not addressed the students in Oshorne Hall, but the letter has not been re-

ferred to Prof. Wright, and when it does reach

the deam of the academic department there may come the coveted opportunity. Meanwhile Mr. Pappadakis has prepared a lefter to the public, and shows his bank book n evidence that he has money to back his laim. The letter follows:

TO THE PUBLIC: For a long time scientists in THE SUN on Friday last, has had the good and educated recopic have been laboring under a gross mistake. Early in the seventeenth century Galileo astounded the world and incurred tury Galileo astounded the world and incurred the hatrod of the hoary wizards by airing the errors under which astronomers, philosophers and philologers have labored until the present day, which is that the earth rotates and revolves. But I, Andrew Pappadakis, a Greek, have now convinced myself and many skeptes that his theory is preposterous. Possibly at that time the earth was a movable body. I did not exist then and cannot consciently dispute it, but never since the time of my birth has it ceased to be immovable, and circumstances assure me that it never will.

movable, and circumstances assure me that it never will.

"To professors, philologers, astronomers and educated and intellectual people in general. I declare the earth to be a stationary body and unterly incapable of motion, that is, motion to cause a change in its position.

"It is folly to believe that an assertion of this nature of mine, which so openly contradicts a belief which has grown to be second nature with the civilized world, will not be second astrowith the civilized world, will not be second astrowing to the world at large or to individuals, and should any skydnes be so interested as to call for conviction of my truth I should be giad to explain to them and even stake my reputation and \$500 to any and every one doubting. I consider it my duty to convicte Americans, Greeks, French, Italians and Germans of their errors, and the reward is open to them can they prove my discovery to be truthless. I should feel honored to hear from learned men on the subject, who may address their communications to.

"Average Parparakis, New Haven, Com."

from learned men on the subject, who may audress their communications to
"ANDREW PAPPADARIS, New Haven, Conn."
There is a rumor that an effort will be made
to have Mr. Pappadakis meet Brother Jasper,
the famous cobred preacher of Richmond, on
the platform and controvert the latter's stand.

PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH. old Driver on the Santa Ynez Valley Line Will Soon Be Out of a Job.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. The last ditch in which staging is to die is in southern California. The line now consists of a double daily service of six-horse conches. running between Surf, at the southern terminus of the Coast Line division of the Southern Pacific Railway, and Santa Barbara, Cal., which is now the northern terminus of the Southern Pacific. The filling of the gap, now only sev enty miles wide, will complete another trunk

line between San Francisco and Los Angeles. A day's ride through the most entrancing cenery I saw in California brought me from

scenery I saw in California brought me from San Francisco to Lomboc, ready for the stage ride on the well-equipped line that thick across the mountains to Santh Barbara.

Promotly at the clock in the morning the dage, drawn by six spirited borses, swung in a graceful curve to the porch of the hotel, its great body bossing on its leathern springs like a ship in a billowy sea. The Wells-Fargo Express treasure box was stowed in the boot beneath the driver's seat, the United States mail sacks piled up on top of it. I climbed to the high seat beside the driver, Charley Jennings, Sharp "crack-cracks" punctuated the swish of the long lash through the mountain air. Twenty-four iron-shoot hoofs smote the hard, smooth road and we were off in good old-dashioned stage-coach style.

"Which was lies the city of Santa Barbara?" I asked the driver as I looked up a long valley that seemed completely walled in by towering tree and mancanite shrub covered mountains. "In the Santa Yang, Valley," he cand. "Sant

I asked the driver as I looked up a long valley that seemed completely walled in by towering tree and manganite shrub covered mountains. "In the Santa Ynez, Valley," he said, "and over the mountain right where you see that white cloud up there that has set down on the ton of the mountain to rest."

"How is the railroad to get over these high, sleep mountains?" I asked.

"They don't so over, they go around them. The railroad will follow the beach of the ocean most of the way, but they have some pretty stiff work in one moon. It's deen and steep and mighty rocky. When Fremont came in here from the south with his army in the forties the Mexicus's fortified that cafon. They thought he would have to ke through it, and they were prepared to give blim a battle there, but he was too cute for en; he came over the mountains on a trail that this wagon road we are on foll we very closely.

Dinner at "Gold Spring Ranch," perched near the mountainty-fried truit, fresh caught, hot fissenit, honey, golder butter and hot codice, with an anteritie wherted by the light air of an alreade half a mile above the come was not to be described.

A dash down the steep and rocky seaward face of the "Santa Ynez" on a road that cluing of the girld vides of varying seated.

rocky seaward

A dash doon the steep and rocky seaward face of the "Santa Ynez" on a road that claims of the glidy sides of vavaing precioes, down down, the six horses on a sweeping gallot, down on to the footbills, clothed in yellow mustard bloom. Down into the valley, on to a broad country road, sixty feet wide, and then we came to Santa Barbara.

An Ambassadorial Idell. It was past midnight in the heart of London,

London, the mighty city. London, the myr extrem of the night London, the millioned nonned metropoles. Lendon, the merchess, The restless rish and rear of the day had hidden the shadows of the night to wait the coming of anther son, and by a pollar in a great square stood a

ne in London. Perhaps somewhere some one awaited his coming: these it was in Cicero. Evanston comes grat erhaps samewhere a light shone in the window for aits: perhaps somewhere loving hands were freiched nut to welcome him when he came haps somewhere shelter and comfort and a happy

prepens and the wearmers of first that passeth All day he had wandered all day he had sought se home that should be his; all day and into the ight he had sought and found nor.

But het here not here. Here there were but foot-

Homeless and hopeless he leared upon the cold one and turned his back mean the stare. Thus a policeman found him.

"What are you do not here?" inquired the official, not unkindly, as he touched him on the shouller.

The wanderer ar used himself and bloked wear !! "I say," said the policeman, "den't you know it's me for you to go home?

That word touched a responsive chord in the lone "Home?" he repeated, butterly but sorrowfully; "Home? Great Scot. man, I've got no home! I'm POLITICAL NOTES.

Commissioner Mosbus of the Park Department in Bronk borough has fixed the sa aries of the em ployees of the department in that borough, and the disparity in the sums paid for the services rendered is marked. The superintendent receives \$2.00.0 a year, but the "private secretary" receives \$3,000, the general foreman is paid \$1,700; to the thirdgrade clerk is paid \$1,800.

The total vote of the State of Kentucky at the last general election, which was carried by the eliver wing of the Democratic party, was 70,000 less than at the general election of 1800, when the McKin ey electoral tick t had a plurality in the State. The Kentucky delegation to the Fifty sixth Congress includes nine Democrats and only two Republicans One of the Republicans was chosen by a very marge margin. His vote was 10,742; the vote of his being tratic opponent was 16,732.

The State tax of Maryland this year is 17,75 cents on each \$100 of assessed property. It is levied for the purposes f Howing: Schools 10.5, free books 2, public debt interest and sinking fund 6% cents, The rate of tax levy in Maryland has been practically the same for twenty years.

In five of the six Congressional districts of Askansas at the last general election in that State there was no Republican candidate for Congress. In licate ley county, in a suthern Arkansas, near the Louisiac, border, the Republican vote at last year's election was 13 against 535 for the Democrats.

The Socialist party continues to make recruits in some of the States of the middle West in which, heretofore, its membership has been inconsiderable. The city of Chicago holds its municipal election in

April, following New York, which votes for muc cipal officers in November, and Philadelphia, which votes for municipal officers in February. The question has been asked of THE SUN whether Chicago t now a Republican or a Democratic city. It appears to be neither. It was carried by the Democratic electoral ticket in 1892 and the Republican electoral ticket in 1806. It gave a majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor in the former year and for the Republican candidate in the latter, It has a Democratic Mayor, but in the election of isses the Republican vote for Sheriff was 143,000) against 182,000 for the Democratic candidate. Vel in the State election of the same year on the same day the Democratic majority for the State ticket in Illinois was 5,200 in the city of Chicago. Chicago is neither a Democratic nor a Republican city. It is always doubtful

For the guidance of those persons who desire the most authentic official information on disputed points, it is opportune to call attention to the fathat a detailed statement of the actual area of the various boroughs constituting the Greater New York has made its appearance under authority of the Board of Public Improvements. This report shows the area of Manhattan borough (Manhattan Island to be 13,487 acres, of the Bronz (annexed district) 25,270, of Richmond (Staten Island) 36,601, o Brooklyn 42,005, and of Queens 79,347. The total area of the Greater New York is officially given as 30% square miles and the estimated population a 3,200,000.

Despite the importance of the powers intracted to the Louisians "Commission of Railroads Expresses, Telephones, Telegraphs, Steamboats and other Water Craft and Sleeping Cars" the contest for men bership in the commission at the election of November last was neither uncertain nor spirited. In the First district, which includes the city of New O leans and its vicinity, Dr Fuentes, the Democratic candidate, was unsumously elected. In the Second listrict, which includes the whole of southern I. isiana south of the junction of the Red River and the Mississippi, from the Texas to the Mississipp state line, Sims, the Democratic candidate, was elected by an overwhelming majority, five times greater than the combined vote against him, and it the Third district, which includes the whole of north ern Louisiana, Foster, the successful Democrat a candidate, received 6,700 votes against 2,300 for the Populist, 1,500 for the Independent Democratic and 200 for the Republican nomince. Republican to to speak, since the adoption of the present State onstitution, which practically limits the suffrage to white Democrate. In 1876 the Republican vote in Louisiana was 76,000, in 1884 it was 46,000, in 1896

Changes in State representation upon National ommittees are rare during the time intervening be the beginning of another, but at the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee of Massachuseus at Boston, George Von L. Meyer of Hamilton was elected as the Massachusetts member of the National Republican Committee, to succeed George H. Lyman, resigned. Mr. Meyer was formerly Speaker of the State House of Representatives. The present Republican National Committee gets some of its memberafrom the United States Senate. New Jerser's representative is Vice-President Hobart; the representative of Maryland is United States Benator George F. Weilington; the representative of Idaho is United States Senator George L. Shoup; the representative of Nebraska is United States Senator John M. Thurston: the representative of West Virginia's N. B. Scott, Senator-elect from that State, and the representative of Pennsylvania is Matthew &. Quay,

Although very few appointments are being made the municipal service from any eligible civil ser vice list and although the complaint is frequently made that it appears to be impractical to get such a list in any of the public departments, the Municipal Civil Service Commission thinks it is overworked, and at a recent meeting a resolution was adopted for sundry add tional appointments, and a communica tion was read from the Chief Examiner, so called stating that the pressure of work now before the examining beard required the appointment of a bil ional examiners, and suggesting that not less than six or eight examiners be appointed." The pay of these examiners is \$10 a day, and their operous duties require such diligent attention that there has been some talk of additional compensation whereby each examiner could secure two days' holday a week and the pay for four days would be the same of is now allotted for six. The auggestion has not yet ern acted upon.

Included in the boundaries of the First district Municipal Court of this city are the following localties. Beillow's Island, Ellis Island and the Oyster islands. Herotofore the legal business of the Ovaler termination has been unimportant, but should any aris: the means of disposing of it are at hand.

Several local committees-one of them appointed mesing the project of a Greater Chicago. The terrand is freely acknowledged by people who aver that much of nothern Dilnots is included in the cut speaking, is a part only of the county of Cart. and under section 7 of Article X of the present Illinous Constitution, Cook countr, from which the city of Chicago is distin to has a arrante county government. What is pr posed is to merge the county administration of Cook with the city administration of Cheago, making the boundaries of the two the same, and it is pointed out that this course could be authorized by constitutional amendment, and that a like course was adopted by Philadelphia in 1854 and by Louis in 1872, whereby Philadelphia city and county and St. Louis city and county or, the same. In the Presidential election of Ison the total role of Gord county was ill a vent and toward this man the out of Chicago contributed 347,000. The total vote of the county towns in Cook on side of Chicago and only 18,000, and the proposition to include ole counts ander one government and t for that purpose the present boundaries of the A of Calcago does not therefore, seem unreas native or likely to encounter much the stance. The seem try towns in Clok owe their importance to their inunty to Charage, and their addition to the cit

Attention, Veterans of Mobile Bay

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIGNAM AND STATE Mobile Bay of Aug. 1, 1884, informance strong ball clumns whether or not during that fattle the track transfer of a group crew form the factaward that (Hariford's I am t it that at one time bettle to commence the rebel cam temposes by between the L. campana and the Hariford and that the transer was then offer but the new costs of the the transer but the other over the new of the Histories and was recorded a vertex in the first medical, but if you will know the process of the first medical process of the first

Flounder Fishing of the Finest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIE Mr. Fred Korps 700 North Second street and Mr. John Morphy of 105 West Eighty fourth street went out fishing for dounders from William Dormon's on Sunder, March 10, and came back with eighty one fore once, weighing from one pound to one and three-quarted pounds each. BROAD CRAPNEL, L. L. March 30.